

Industrial and Commercial GAZETTE.

VOLUME VII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

NUMBER 28.

NOTICE.

This Paper is sent to you FREE.

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Dr. Shaw states that the diamonds of South Africa originally belonged to some metamorphic rock, probably a talcose slate, which occupied the heights during the upheaval of the trap which has given to the country its physical features. This upheaval was followed by a period of lakes, the traces of which still exist, and it is in the soil of these dried up lakes that the diamonds are found. Prof. T. R. Jones, on the contrary, thinks that the diamonds are supplied both from metamorphic and igneous rocks, and that the gravel in which they are found has been conveyed by glacial action from very remote mountains.

Presidential Nomination.

The Republican convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th, nominated U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice-President of the United States, the former without opposition and the latter on the first ballot.

Rev. E. E. Hale expects to lecture next winter on "A Civil Servant." Perhaps he has found one.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SATURDAY, June 1.

The Senate passed the tariff and tax bill at 2:25 Friday morning. On re-assembling at noon Sumner introduced a resolution in regard to the settlement of international differences by arbitration, and delivered a lengthy speech severely assailing the administration of President Grant. At night Senator Schurz reviewed the report of the investigation of the sale of arms to the French. The conference reports on the postal code and on the army appropriation bill were passed, as was also the House bill for the restoration of the Buell court-martial records. The House ordered the consideration of better accommodation in the chamber for the members; fixed the pay of witnesses before committees at \$4 per day and five cents mileage, and passed the following bills: Granting the right of way to a railroad from St. Mary's river to Key West, Florida; refunding extra duties on iron to the Southern quarantine bill, Indian and private bills; the conference report on the bill revising and codifying the post-office laws; Senate bill relative to the entry and clearance of ferryboats and bonded cars passing from one State to another through contiguous foreign territory; to pay \$5,000 to the widow of Commander Wood for his invention in naval gun carriages; granting the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, narrow gauge.

MONDAY, June 3.

The Senate passed several bills relating to the Territories, also relating to limiting steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river; and a large number of private land claims, including one relating to Connecticut and other States, and one for the payment of awards by the Southern Claims Commission, and one allowing Theo. Adams \$39,342 for the construction of mortar boats for Gen. Fremont, the original claim being \$112,740. The House passed bills making La Crosse, Wis., a port of delivery to pay Eldridge Gerry, of Colorado, \$18,200 for stock taken by the Sioux Indians; repealing the prohibition of promotion in the staff of the army; and to extend the bankrupt act to the Southern States after 1871.

TUESDAY, June 4.

The Senate passed bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transit by rail, etc., and debated the sundry civil appropriation bill. The House passed a bill to distribute to the Southern States their quotas of arms and equipments from 1862 to 1869, and adjourned to meet next Friday. Both houses agreed to the conference report on the tariff and tax bill, which makes the aggregate reduction of about fifty-three million dollars. The tax on whisky is seventy cents per gallon, which includes everything except the ten cent stamp on each barrel of rectified.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes. The House bill granting the right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf railway was passed. The sundry civil service appropriation bill was discussed afternoon and night. The House was not in session.

Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending May 28th, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:

Portable store counter, Joseph H. Daviess, Danville, Ky.
Aerated water fountain, John C. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.
Heating stove, George Candee, Berea, Ky.
Fire extinguishing engine, Jacob B. Van Dyne, Louisville, Ky.
Stove-pipe drum (reissue), Ben. J. Hobson, Covington, Ky.

That railway axles break less frequently in summer than in winter is shown by a recent report of the German Railway Association, in which it is stated that, in the summer half of the year, 55 axles broke, while during the winter half 77 broke, although the traffic was less.

Mineral cotton, to be used as a non-conducting packing for steam boilers and pipe, may be made by blowing a jet of steam through a current of liquid slag.

"The Mystic Tie" is sometimes to be discovered in the cravat.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.
Old Pet Bourbon.
Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
Galt House Bourbon.
Challenge Rye.
Choice Rye.
Favorite Rye.
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo-
perage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

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Literary Department

THE FOOLISH HAREBELL

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

A harebell hung its wilful head;
"I am tired, so tired! I wish I was dead."

She hung her head in the mossy dell;
"If all were over, then all were well."

The wind he heard, and was pitiful;
He waved her about to make her cool.

"Wind, you are rough," said the dainty bell;
"Leave me alone—I am not well."

And the wind, at the voice of the drooping
dame,
Sank in his heart, and ceased for shame.

"I am hot, so hot!" she sighed and said;
"I am withering up; I wish I was dead."

Then the sun, he pitied her pitiful case,
And drew a thick veil over his face.

"Cloud, go away, and don't be rude;
I am not—I don't see why you should."

The cloud withdrew, and the harebell cried:
"I am faint, so faint! and no water beside!"

And the dew came down its million-fold
path;
But she murmured, "I did not want a bath."

A boy came by in the morning gray,
He plucked the harebell and threw it away.

The harebell shivered, and cried: "Oh! oh!
I am faint, so faint! come, dear wind, blow."

The wind blew softly, and did not speak;
She thanked him kindly, but grew more
weak.

"Sun, dear sun, I am cold," she said;
He rose, but lower she drooped her head.

"Oh, rain, I am withering; all the blue
Is fading out of me; come, please do."

The rain came down as fast as it could,
But for all its will it did her no good.

She shuddered and shivered, and, moaning,
said:

"Thank you all kindly; and then she was
dead."

Let us hope, let us hope, when she comes
next year,
She'll be simple and sweet. But I fear, I fear.

OTHELLO.

HOW ROSSINI WROTE THE OPERA.

From the French of Alexandre Dumas, by L.
C. Builard.

ROSSINI had come to Naples,
preceded by his great reputation.
The first person who met
him, as he alighted from his carriage,
was the famous impresario
of San Carlo, Domenico Barbaia.
Without giving the great
composer time to take a step, or to speak a
word, Barbaia addressed him:

"I have three proposals to make to
you, and I hope you will refuse neither
of them."

"Let me hear them," said Rossini,
with that arch smile so characteristic
of him.

"I propose that you should make
my house your home during your stay
in Naples."

"I propose to entertain you and your
friends at my own table daily."

"I propose that you should write a
new opera for me and for my theater."

"I shall not accept the third propo-
sal."

"What! You refuse to work for
me?"

"I will not work for you or any one
else—I am not going to compose any
more music."

"You are crazy, my dear fellow. You
say that may be—but I have the
exact truth."

"What are you going to do, then, at
Naples?"

"I am going to eat macaroni and
ices. I have a perfect passion for both."

"I will have ices made for you by
my confectioner, who is the most re-
nowned in the city, and I will myself
prepare macaroni for you, which will
give you satisfaction, I'll warrant
you."

"This begins to look interesting."
"But you must give me an opera in
exchange."

"We will see."

"Take one month, two months, six
months—"

"Agreed; six months let it be."
"Come, then, to supper."

From that very evening the palace
of Barbaia was put at Rossini's disposal.
The proprietor withdrew from all
interference, and the celebrated com-
poser made himself at home, in the
strictest acceptance of the term. All
the friends, or even the merest ac-
quaintance whom he met in his prom-
enades, he invited to Barbaia's table
without hesitation; he did the honors
as host to those guests with perfect ease
and grace. Sometimes he complained
that he could not find friends enough
to make the banquet gay—with all
the efforts he could make he could not
always get more than twelve or fifteen
to join him at table—those were un-
lucky days.

As to Barbaia, faithful to the role of
cook which he had imposed upon him-
self, he invented new dishes every day,
brought out the oldest and best wine
from his cellar, and was as gracious to
all the unknown people whom Rossini

invited to his table as if they had been
his oldest friends. Only at the end of
the repast, with infinite address and
smiling lips, he would slip in, between
the fruit and the cheese, a few words
about the promised opera and the great
success it was sure to have.

But in spite of the graceful way in
which the impresario ventured to al-
lude to the debt which the composer
had contracted, these remarks pro-
duced the same effect upon Rossini as
the three terrible words did upon Bel-
shazzar at his famous feast. There-
fore, Barbaia, whose presence had been
tolerated for a time at dessert, was po-
sitely requested not to present himself
in future.

Months slipped by. The libretto
was completed, but the composer
showed no signs of putting himself at
work. Dinners, drives, picnics, fol-
lowed each other in rapid succession.
Hunting, fishing, horseback exercise
divided the time of the noble musician,
but there was not a hint of so much as
a single note of music among his many
occupations. Twenty times a day
Barbaia found himself a prey to fits of
anger, to nervous and almost irresisti-
ble desires to make an expostulation
against such indolence. But he con-
trolled himself, for no one had greater
faith than he in the wonderful genius
of Rossini.

Barbaia therefore kept silence for
five months with the most exemplary
resignation. But the morning of the
first day of the sixth month, feeling
that there was no more time to be lost,
he drew the artist aside and addressed
him as follows:

"My dear fellow, do you know that
there are only twenty-nine days be-
fore the appointed time?"

"What time do you mean?" asked
Rossini, with the air of amazement of
a man who has been mistaken for
somebody else, and to whom one has
made an incomprehensible remark.

"The thirtieth of May," rejoined
Barbaia.

"The thirtieth of May?" repeated
Rossini, with a bewildered look.

"Did you not promise me a new op-
era to be played on that precise day?"

"I—promise—"

"This is no time to pretend astonish-
ment," cried the manager, out of all
patience. "I have waited as long as
possible, counting on your genius and
the extraordinary rapidity and facility
for work which God has bestowed up-
on you. But now I can wait no longer.
I must have my opera."

"Can't you arrange some old opera,
and change the title of it, that will do
as well?"

"What an idea! What should I do
with the artists who are engaged ex-
pressly to play in a new opera?"

"Let them grumble."

"And the public?"

"Close the theater."

"And the King?"

"Send in your resignation."

"Enough of such nonsense. If nei-
ther the artists nor the public nor the
King can force me to keep my promise,
I have given my word, and Do-
menico Barbaia never yet failed when
he had pledged himself to do a thing."

"Ah! that is another question."

"You promise me, then, to begin to-
morrow?"

"To-morrow! Impossible! I am
engaged to go fishing at Fusaro with
some friends."

"Very well," retorted Barbaia,
thrusting his hands into his trousers
pockets. "Let us talk no more about
it. I will see what is best to be done."

And he went away without another
word.

That evening Rossini supped with a
good appetite, doing honor to the
viands of the manager, as if he had
entirely forgotten the morning's dis-
cussion. When he retired he bade his
servant wake him early and have a
boat ready for Fusaro. After which
he slept the sleep of the just.

The next day, twelve o'clock re-
sounded from the five hundred church
clocks, of which the fortunate city of
Naples is the possessor, and Rossini's
servant had not yet made his appear-
ance.

The sun darted his beams
through the blinds—Rossini woke sud-
denly, started up, rubbed his eyes and
pulled the bell. The bell-ropes fell
broken at the first pull. He opened the
window and called out into the court-
yard. All was as quiet as a
Turkish seraglio. He shook the door
of his room. It was locked on the
outside. Then Rossini, returning to
the window, shouted for help, crying
out against the treason of which he
was the victim. But not even an echo
responded to his invectives. One re-
source alone was left him, to leap from
the fourth-story window, as his apart-
ment was in this story—but it must be
admitted, to the credit of Rossini, that
this idea did not even enter his head.

At the end of an hour Barbaia showed
his head, popping out of a window
in the story below. Rossini, who had
not quitted his place, saw him, and
old gladly have thrown a brick at
him, but not having one, he was ob-
liged to content himself with show-
ering curses upon him.

"Do you want anything?" mildly
inquired Barbaia.

"I want to be let out instantly,"
roared Rossini.

"You shall come out when your op-
era is finished."

"But this is a detestable and arbit-
rary imprisonment."

"Detestable and arbitrary, if you
please, but I want my opera."

"I will complain to the public."

"I will inform the King."

"I will appeal to my resignation."

"I will send in my resignation."

Rossini received that he was caught
in his own coils, so like a man of brains
he changed his tone and his manner,
and said in a calm tone:

"I accept the pleasant and am not
angry, but may I not know when I am
to have my liberty?"

"When the last scene of the opera is
sent to me," said Barbaia.

"Very well—send this evening for
the overture."

That evening Barbaia received a
large pile of music, on which was writ-
ten in large letters,

"OVERTURE TO OTHELLO."

The salon of Barbaia was full of mu-
sical celebrities when the first instal-
ment was sent him by his prisoner.

One of these artistes seated himself at
the piano and began to play the com-
position, and all declared that Rossini
was not a man, but a god, since he
created without labor, without work,
but by the mere effort of will.

Barbaia, almost beside himself with
joy, snatched the music from its ad-
mirers, and sent it to the copyists.
The next day he received a new pack-
age, on which was written,

"FIRST ACT OF OTHELLO."

This he forwarded at once to the copy-
ists, who acquitted themselves of their
duty with the mute and passive obedi-
ence to which Barbaia had ac-
customed them.

At the end of three days the music
of Othello had been delivered and cop-
ied.

The impresario was beside himself
with joy. He pressed Rossini to his
heart and made the most humble and
sincere excuses for the stratagem he
had been forced to employ, and begged
the author to finish his work by assist-
ing at the rehearsals.

"I will see the artistes myself," said
Rossini, "and I will hear each repeat
his role. As to the gentlemen of the
orchestra, I will have them rehearse
in my apartment."

"Very well, my dear fellow; arrange
it all as you please. My presence is
not necessary, and I will wait to hear
your masterpiece till the general re-
hearsal. Once more, I beg you to pre-
pare the manner in which I have treat-
ed you."

"Not a word more on that subject,
or I shall be offended with you."

"Good-bye, then, till the general re-
hearsal."

The day for this grand rehearsal
came at length. It was the evening
before the famous 30th of May which
had cost Barbaia so much anxiety.

The singers were in their places, the
musicians in the orchestra, and Ros-
sini seated himself at the piano. A
few elegant ladies and a few privileged
gentlemen occupied the boxes. Bar-
baia, radiant and triumphant, rubbed
his hands together and walked up and
down the stage.

The overture was played.

Frenzied applause nearly shook the
arched roof of the San Carlo.

Rossini rose and bowed in acknowl-
edgment.

"Bravo!" cried Barbaia; "now for
the songs of the tenor."

Rossini seated himself again at the
piano—everybody was silent, the first
violin raised his bow, and they began
again to play the overture.

The same applause, if possible more
enthusiastic than before, burst forth at
the end of this morceau.

"Bravo, bravo!" repeated Barbaia;
"but now pass on to the cavatina of
the tenor."

The orchestra began to play the over-
ture for the third time.

"Hold there," cried Barbaia; "that
is charming, but we have not time to
hear it again. Proceed with the cavat-
ina."

But in spite of the commands of the
manager, the orchestra continued the
same overture.

Barbaia rushed upon the first violin,
seized him by the collar and shouted
in his ear:

"What the devil do you mean by
playing the same piece for an hour?"

"Dumme," said the violinist, with
true German coolness, "I am playing
what has been given us."

"But turn the leaves, you fools!"

"It is useless to turn them; we have
nothing but this overture."

"What!" cried Barbaia, "nothing
but the overture? It is, then, an atro-
cious cheat and mystification?"

Rossini rose and bowed.

But Barbaia fell back upon a sofa,
motionless.

The prima donna, the tenor, every-
body, rushed up to him. For a mo-
ment all thought he was struck with
apoplexy.

Rossini, startled by the effect of his
practical joke, approached him with
real anxiety. But at the sight of him
Barbaia recovered himself and found
his voice once more.

"Begone, traitor," he cried, "or I
shall do you some injury."

"Be calm, be calm," returned Ros-
sini. "Let us see if there is not some-
thing to be done."

"Something to be done, you butcher—
and to-morrow is advertised as the
first representation of the new opera."

"Supposing the prima donna should
be taken suddenly ill," whispered Ros-
sini in the manager's ear.

"Impossible," was the reply in the
same tone. "She would not risk draw-
ing upon herself the vengeance and
orange-peel of the populace after such
a disappointment."

"If you would coax her a little."

"I would be useless. You do not
know Colbron."

"I thought you were on the best of
terms with her."

"So much the worse."

"Will you permit me to try and see
what I can do?"

"Do all you can—but I warn you it
is lost time."

"We shall see."

The following day, bills everywhere
announced that the first representa-
tion of Othello was postponed on ac-
count of the severe illness of the pri-
ma donna.

Eight days after that, Othello was
performed.

That famous and celebrated opera is
now familiar to the whole civilized
world.

Eight days had been sufficient for
Rossini to produce that masterpiece.

After the fall of the curtain, Barbaia,
overcome with the triumph, went in
search of Rossini to shower congratu-
lations on him. But Rossini was no-
where to be found.

The next day Barbaia rung for his
prompter, who was also his valet—for
he was impatient to present to his
guest his compliments on the success
of the previous evening.

The prompter entered.

"Go and ask Rossini to come here,"
said Barbaia.

"Rossini has left town," was the re-
ply.

Left town?" cried Barbaia in amazement.

"Yes, he started for Bologna at day-
break."

"Gone, without one word for me?"

"Oh, no; he left his adieux."

"Then go and ask Colbron to come
here."

"Colbron?"

"Yes, Colbron, you idiot. Are you
deaf this morning?"

"I beg pardon," replied the prompt-
er, "but Mademoiselle Colbron is gone,
too."

"Impossible!"

"They left in the same carriage."

"The wretch! She has left me to
become the mistress of Rossini, then!"

"Pardon, sir—but as I understand it,
she is his wife."

"I am revenged," cried Barbaia.

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"I am revenged," cried Barbaia.

Roses.

The Rose requires a deep, rich, loamy
soil, unshaded or smothered by trees

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor.
C. H. CLARKE, Assistant.

ARGENT CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN THE SOUTHWEST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One copy one year.....\$ 3 00
Three copies one year.....8 00
Five copies one year.....12 00
Ten copies one year.....25 00
Up of club).....25 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Ten lines of Nonpareil (this size) type constitute a square.

One square (10 lines) 1 month.....\$ 5 00
Two squares (20 lines) 1 month.....9 00
Three squares (30 lines) 1 month.....12 00
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One-half column 1 month.....30 00
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Displayed cards for each inch of column.....20 00

Business cards with cuts, or covering double columns, will be charged by special agreement.

Editorial business notices, 20 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 15 cents per line.

LETTER CIRCULAR.

A letter circular price current is published every Thursday, and is delivered to subscribers in any quantity needed at 3 cents per copy.

All communications should be addressed to JOHN W. CLARKE, Louisville, Ky.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS—PREMIUMS.

All persons who desire it will be furnished our paper, the Trans-Atlantic Magazine, the American Stock Journal, or the Prairie Farmer, at the following rates:

The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one year.....\$ 4 00
The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one year.....4 00
The Gazette and the Prairie Farmer, one year.....4 00

The postage on this paper is 20 cents per year, payable quarterly or yearly, in advance, by the subscriber, at the office where it is received.

Agents allowed 20 per cent. commission on all subscriptions sent us as per advertisement on page 12.

All remittances to us for subscription, etc., must be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express prepaid, to JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor, 101 and 103, Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Our authorized agents in other cities to contract for advertisements, etc., are as follows:
George P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.
Fitch & Thain, 26 Broadway, New York.
George Delp & Co., 702 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Smith & Hoffman, 4 South Street, Baltimore.
T. C. Evans, 106 Washington Street, Boston.
Vancouver & Wiltz, 105 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
McClelland & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : JUNE 8, 1872.

For Louisville Wholesale Prices Current See Eighth Page.

Miniature Almanac.

JUNE, 1872.		THE SUN.	
MOON'S PHASE.	THE SUN.	Rises.	Sets.
(D.) (H.) (Min.)	(D.) (H.) (Min.)	(M.) (M.) (M.)	(M.) (M.) (M.)
New Moon.....	15 10 23 P M	1 4 34	7 22
First Quarter.....	16 11 23 P M	1 4 34	7 22
Full Moon.....	21 11 57 A M	1 4 34	7 22
Last Quarter.....	27 4 27 P M	25 4 35	7 22

To Our Readers in the South.

We shall always take pleasure in recording any success in farming, stock-raising, manufacturing, mining, or other pursuits, that will inspire the people of our section, or induce the industrious emigrants from other lands to settle in your midst. Send us full information, and write only on one side of the paper.

Time's Changes.

The old church of Rev. Stuart Robinson, Presbyterian, on Third street, between Green and Walnut, is being converted into a market house. The front wall is to be razed to the ground, and brought forward to the sidewalk, with stores at each front corner, and the entrance to the market house in the center. The upper part of the building is to be a public hall.

The Industrial Exposition.

The immense building to be devoted to the exposition and display of the arts, and manufacturers of Louisville has not only been put under contract, but the work of construction, during the present week, has made rapid progress. The foundation walls of stone and brick, on all sides, but the front, have been laid, and the first story, with its many arched entrances, and immense windows, is up, and next week will be ready for the iron columns, pillars, and rafters for the second story. In point of size it is the largest structure in the city, if not the West, and will be the most substantial in build and material.

The structure will be of brick, two stories high, and will occupy an area of 339 feet by 250 feet. The building will be appropriately adorned with towers, domes &c., and when completed will be a very imposing and handsome edifice.

The space allotted for exhibition will be something over 20,000 square feet more than that of the Cincinnati exposition.

The contractors engaged to construct the building have obligated themselves to have the work finished by the 3rd of August under a penalty of \$200 forfeit for every day's delay thereafter.

The indications now are that the work will be completed within the time designated. The applications for space by exhibitors are daily increasing with the promise that our people will in September next have an opportunity of witnessing one of the grandest and finest displays of arts manufactures, &c., &c., ever offered in this or any other Western city.

See J. S. Lithgow & Co.'s advertisement on 5th page.

Plug and Cut Tobacco, Cigars, Fermented Liquors and Distilled Spirits.

The following comparative statement of the quantities of the above named manufactured articles, produced and sold in this city for the first three months of 1872, as compared with the same period of 1871, is furnished by Edgar Needham, Esq., the Assessor of this District, and is taken from the records of his office. Contrary to the general opinion it will be seen that there is an increase in the production and sale of all the articles named except cigars, in which there is a small falling off. There was also a large increase in the production and sale of these articles in this city for the year 1871 over the year 1870.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.
Amount produced for quarter ending 31st of March, 1872, 341,874 gallons; for same period in 1871, 131,228 gallons. Increased production in 1872, 210,636 gallons.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.
Amount sold in quarter ending March 31, 1872, 12,336 barrels; for the same period in 1871, 8,577 barrels. Increased quantity sold in 1872, 3,759 barrels.

PLUG AND FINE-CUT TOBACCO.
The amount sold and bonded in the quarter ending March 31, 1872 was 927,072 pounds; the amount for the same period in 1871 was 724,275 pounds; the increased quantity sold and bonded in 1872 was 302,795 pounds.

CIGARS.
The number of cigars sold in the quarter ending March 31, 1871, was 2,753,475, and in the same period for 1872, the number sold was 2,546,300, being a decrease in the number sold of 207,175 cigars for 1872.

The increase in ale and beer shows that our Louisville breweries are coming more and more into favor with consumers, as they deserve to do. There is no reason why Louisville lager should not have as high a reputation as the Cincinnati beer. Louisville ale now ranks with any. The falling off in cigars manufactured was due to local and temporary causes, and future returns will show the usual healthy increase. The steady and gratifying increase in plug and fine-cut tobacco is a guarantee that the advantages of Louisville as a center for that trade are becoming daily more widely recognized.

Stock Sales.

At Paris on the 4th, there was a larger crowd in town than for several weeks, and to all appearances business was lively.

Major Hibler reports sales of about 500 head of cattle, of moderate grade. Prices 4 to 5 cents. Between 300 and 400 mules offered. Two-year olds brought from \$100 to \$130; broke mules from \$130 to \$150.

A. W. Lydick reports about 400 cattle on the market, of medium quality and selling at from 4 to 5 cents. Sold six single mules at from \$135 to \$160; and eight head of horses, running from \$60 to \$140.

George W. Hamilton reports some 400 cattle offered; brought from 4 to 5 cents and mostly sold. About two thirds for cash, and the balance on credit of 60 days. Sold 25 two year olds at \$40 weight about 900 pounds; 33 calves at \$20.60; 11 do., at \$13; 7 do., at \$12.25; one cow and calf at \$89.50, one dry cow at \$40. Mules not generally sold. Horses were in fair demand. Sold six head at from \$152.50 to \$164.

Wm. J. Laughlin reports about 500 cattle, and selling at from 4 to 5 cents. About 400 mules—mostly of inferior grade. A good many horses offered, but few changed hands, as the buyers and sellers were too far apart.

There was a number of private transactions in the horse trade. Many of the traders are beginning to buy with the view of grazing for the fall Southern trade.

Messrs. Sconce & Howard, of Louisville, took 73 head of mules to Paris with the view of selling them publicly but didn't put them up.

Lost Bonds Reissued.

A bill has passed Congress and become a law, to meet the many cases of government bonds which have been lost or destroyed. It provides that upon receiving satisfactory proof that any interest bearing bond of the United States has, without bad faith upon the part of the owner, been destroyed wholly or in part, or so defaced as to impair its value to the holder, and which bond shall be identified by number and description, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under certain regulations and restrictions, issue a duplicate of such bond having the same time to run, bearing like interest as the bond so proved to have been destroyed or defaced, and so marked as to show the original number of the bond destroyed and the date thereof. It is estimated that thirty million dollars worth of bonds will be reissued under the provisions of this law.

Bluegrass Wool.
The wool clip that is now being shorn in the Bluegrass district is three-fourths Cotswold, Bourbon county being the largest wool producing county in that section, the clip amounting to 140,000 to 160,000 lbs. About 75,000 lbs of the present clip have been shipped at prices ranging from 58¢ to 61¢. The condition of the wool is unusually good, the heavy rains previous to the shearing having cleaned it nicely.

The Grand Lodge of New York, A. Y. M., met in New York city on the 4th inst., with delegates present from every State and Territory in the United States, and from the grand lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, Prussia, Germany, Hungary, Brunswick, Ottawa and Ontario.

The total quantity of tobacco grown in the country during the year ending June 30th, 1871, was 262,735,341 pounds, which yielded, when manufactured, a tax of \$33,578,907. The production by States was as follows:

State	Pounds.
Alabama.....	152,742
Arkansas.....	100
California.....	594,886
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Connecticut.....	890
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Tennessee.....	21,465,402
Texas.....	1,482
Vermont.....	2,056,402
Virginia.....	37,086,354
Washington.....	1,482
Wisconsin.....	99,812

From the above it will be seen that Kentucky ranks first, and produced more than twice as much tobacco as Virginia, which occupies the second place, and more than four times as much as Tennessee, the third in rank, or 44,707,591 lbs more than Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee combined. We take pride in calling attention to these facts, and remark, by way of parenthesis, that Louisville is the tobacco market of the United States.

Revenue Collections.

The total revenue collections for the Fourth District of Kentucky, during the month of May, 1872, were as follows:

Item	Amount
Spirits.....	\$7,141.60
Tobacco.....	389.67
For wharf, new &c.....	108.75
Income.....	280.20
Miscellaneous.....	71.18
Fees, etc.....	209.31
Total.....	\$7,839.04

There were 18 grain distilleries in operation during the month, producing 100,000 gallons of spirits.

Green Wallace, a negro man, and Martha Wallace, a white woman, were arrested in this city, on Monday last, charged with unlawful cohabitation. They exhibited a certified marriage license, legally executed by the County Clerk, which was doubtless obtained by fraud, as the laws of Kentucky are averse to miscegenation. The woman, it is said, is proud of her colored affinity, says she loves him and will stick to him through thick and thin.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., William K. Wadleigh, discount clerk of the Merchant's National Bank, Boston, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$87,000 in U. S. bonds, the result of stock speculations. He was arrested and held in default of \$25,000 bail.

COMMERCIAL.
FINANCE AND TRADE.
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE.
Thursday Evening, June 6, 1872.

MONEY.
The local money market remains quiet, without any material increase in the volume of currency to lessen the stringency which has prevailed for the past few weeks. The banks continue to confine their line of discounts to their regular patrons, and manifest no disposition to make new business. The demand continues fully equal to the ability of the banks to accommodate at the rates heretofore quoted—8½ to 9 per cent, for approved signatures or accepted collaterals. Street rates are variable, ranging from 12½ to 15 per cent, as to circumstances.

In New York a plethora of National bank notes is apparent, which induces banks and bankers in that locality to loan the same for a short time free of interest, provided the loans are repaid in legal tenders.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from 5 to 4 per cent, and the specie of the bank shows an increase of £600,000. This reduction of discount is attributed by some to the idea that the Washington Treaty will now fail, and that an influx of coin to England from the United States must follow.

Specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,000,000 for the week.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.
Rules rather dull, with ample supplies, and rates are quoted at par to 1-10 premium.

GOLD.
The gold market has ruled steady and firm at 113½ to 114½. The main topic of immediate interest in the market is the Washington Treaty, as it is the general opinion that its failure will lead to an increase in the shipments of coin abroad and thus form a basis for higher prices. Gold is now more than 4 per cent. higher than it has been for some months past.

The changes since our last report have been as follows:

Date.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
May 30.....	114½	114½	114	114
May 31.....	114½	114½	114	114½
June 1.....	114½	114½	114½	114½
June 2.....	114½	114½	114½	114½
June 3.....	114½	114½	114½	114½
June 4.....	114½	114½	114½	114½
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From the above it will be seen that Kentucky

8 80, 8 80, Todd leaf 10 50, 9 50, 9 40, Simpson
lugs 8 80, 9 20, 7 70, 8 20, Ohio leaf 9 60, 9 80
Hart lugs 8 80, 8 80, 8.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

Sales of 35 hds: Henry co leaf \$18, 11 75,
Green 11, 10 75, 10, Manry (Tenn) 11 50, 10 50,
Taylor 10, 10, Meade 11 75, 10 50, Logan 10
9 40, lugs 8 10, 7 80, Muhlenburg leaf 10 25,
lugs 7 80, Ohio low leaf 9 50, 8 80, lugs 8 10
7 50, 8 80, 7 50, 7 80, Meade lugs 8 20, Hart
common leaf 10 50, lugs 8 80, Davless lugs 7 70,
7 50, Webster 7 70, leaf 10.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Sales of 25 hds: Simpson co leaf \$10 50, 10
10, 10 25, Muhlenburg 9 90, 10 75, 10 75, 10 75,
Green 10, 10 75, 10 75, Logan 10 50, 10 50, 10 50,
10 25, 10 25, Meade 11 75, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50,
Barren 10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50,
common leaf 9 50, 8 40, 9 50, 9 50, common lugs 7
70, Logan lugs 8 40, 9 70, 8 20, 7 70, 7 70, 7 70,
8 20, Larue 7 20, 8 60, Green (Ind) 7 30, 8 20,
Webster 7 65, Hardin leaf 10.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Sales of 46 hds: Robertson (Tenn) leaf at
\$12 75, 11 75, 11 50, 11 25, 10 25, Larue 12 50, 11 50,
McCracken 13, 10 75, Logan 10 50, 10 50, 10 50,
10 25, 10 25, Meade 11 75, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50,
Barren 10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50,
common leaf 9 50, 8 40, 9 50, 9 50, common lugs 7
70, Logan lugs 8 40, 9 70, 8 20, 7 70, 7 70, 7 70,
rue 9 30, Meade 7 80, Cumberland 8 50, 7 80,
Webster 7 70, Green common leaf 9 70, Ohio
common lugs 8 80, 8 40, 7 70, 7 70, 7 70, Mont-
gomery (Tenn) leaf 12 75.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

The market has been dull for nearly all
classes of dry goods, with only a limited de-
mand to supply urgent wants. Brown sheet-
ings and shirtings are inactive; holders in-
timate more strength, owing to the advance in
cotton. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are
in limited demand, with some speculative
movement on the part of holders, but yet
without result. Glazed cambrics are quiet
and unchanged. Rolled jacquets are quiet at
some reduction in prices. Canton flannels
are firmer, with an upward tendency, in
sympathy with the advance of cotton. Den-
ims are quiet and unchanged. Ticks show
some improvement at steady prices. Cotton-
ades of the best makes and styles are in fair
demand. Printing cloths are reported dull
and declining; sales for the week at Prov-
idence have been at 7 1/2 for 6 1/2 extra.
Prints are dull, with no demand beyond im-
mediate wants, and the market is steady at
quotations. Ginghams are in fair request for
desirable styles and prices steady. The de-
mand for dress goods is confined to small or-
ders at unchanged prices. Woolen goods are
quiet, and the market is without any special
feature of interest.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash prices
Small and time orders at the usual rate.]

BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.

Invincible.....14 a
Colombus.....13 1/2 a
Great Western.....13 1/2 a
Anchor.....13 1/2 a
Penn Mills.....13 1/2 a
Laurel Hill.....13 1/2 a
Annis.....13 1/2 a
Macon.....13 a
Tallapoosa.....13 1/2 a
Atlantic H.....13 1/2 a
Georgia, 36 inches.....13 a
Alabama and Georgia, 36 inches.....13 a
Augusta, 36 inches.....13 a
Standard Eastern, 36 inches.....14 1/2 a
Selma.....13 a
Hoosier.....12 1/2 a

FINE BROWN COTTONS.

Pepperell, 30 inches.....11 1/2 a
do 30, 30 inches.....12 1/2 a
do 30, 30 inches.....12 1/2 a
do 30, 30 inches.....12 1/2 a
Nashua, 30 inches.....13 1/2 a
do 30, 30 inches.....13 1/2 a
do 30, 30 inches.....13 1/2 a
do 30, 30 inches.....13 1/2 a
do 30, 30 inches.....13 1/2 a
do 30, 30 inches.....13 1/2 a

BLEACHED COTTONS.

New York Mills, 36 inches.....22 a
Warren F.....20 a
Fruit of Loom, 36 inches.....18 a
Red Bank, 36 inches.....12 1/2 a
Blackstone.....12 1/2 a
Hope, 36 inches.....14 1/2 a
Hill, 4-4.....11 1/2 a
Lonsdale.....17 1/2 a
Wamsatta.....19 a
Pepperell, 6-4.....27 1/2 a
do 7-4.....30 a
do 8-4.....30 a
do 10-4.....35 a
do 11-4.....35 a

PRINTS.

Freeman.....10 a
Sprague.....11 1/2 a
American.....11 1/2 a
Allen.....11 1/2 a
Garner.....11 1/2 a
Arnolds.....12 a
Cocheco.....12 1/2 a
Dun ells.....11 1/2 a
Hamilton.....11 1/2 a
London Morning.....11 1/2 a
Simpson do.....11 1/2 a
Merrimac D.....11 1/2 a
Merrimac W.....11 1/2 a
Pacific.....11 1/2 a
Richmonds.....11 1/2 a
Lodi.....11 a
Wamsatta.....19 a
Bedford.....8 1/2 a
Atlantic.....6 1/2 a
American Star.....12 a
Albion solids.....12 a
Dolly Varden.....12 1/2 a

STRIPES.

Amoskeag.....13 a
Albany.....12 1/2 a
American.....12 1/2 a
Appleton.....16 a
Pepperell.....16 a
Boat.....16 a
Pepperell fine.....16 a
Stark.....13 a
Winthrop.....13 a
Osnaburg, 7-8 oz.....15 a
Osnaburg, 4-4.....15 a

CAMBRICS.

Portland.....7 a
Victoria.....7 a
Washington.....7 a
Masonville paper.....13 a
S. S. & Sons.....13 1/2 a
Lonsdale paper.....13 1/2 a
SLATE AND BLEACHED DRILLS.

Naumkeag Satten.....18 1/2 a
Pepperell drill.....15 a
Laconia drill.....15 a
Bates drill.....10 1/2 a
Wigams.....15 a

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag.....15 a
Middlesex.....12 1/2 a
Bates.....15 a
Scottish.....15 a
Gordons 1600.....25 a
Glasgow.....13 1/2 a
Waterloo.....15 a
Lancaster.....15 a

PLAID OSNABURGS.

Tennessee.....24 a
Texas.....24 a
Decatur.....14 a
Rappahannock.....18 a
Osnaburgs, 1/2.....12 a
Oden A. brown.....18 a
Albany, blue.....15 a
Amoskeag.....20 a

WORSTED BRAIDS.

Common colors, No. 8.....55 a
High colors, No. 8.....70 a
Hamilton, brown.....15 a
Laconia, bleached.....18 a
Penbenton A.....28 a
Naumkeag.....15 a
Rockport, bleached.....18 a

CANTON FLANNEL.

John Clark, Jr., & Co.'s (Thos. Rus-
sell, agent) best 6-cord.....70 a
Jno. Clark, Jr., & Co.'s best 6-cord.....70 a
J. & P. Coats'.....70 a
Stifford Brothers.....45 a
William C. Coats.....45 a
William C. Coats.....45 a
Green & Daniels.....40 a
Orr & McNaught.....40 a
Stuart's.....42 1/2 a
George A. Clarke.....70 a

COTTON.

Receipts at all the domestic ports continue
small, which, with the decreasing stock, a
fair spinning demand and the improvement
at Liverpool, has led to an advance and given
speculators an opportunity to successfully
bull the market, causing an advance in New
York, since last Friday, of 1 1/2c for middling,
1 1/2c for low middling, 1/2c for good ordinary
and 1/2c for ordinary. The demand from spin-
ners and shippers, in the meantime, has
helped forward the movement.

The New York quotations for the week
ending the 31st inst. (future delivery, basis
new middling) were:

For June.....	25 11-16
For July.....	25 11-16
For August.....	25 7-16
For September.....	25 1-16
For October.....	25 1-16
For November.....	19 15-16
For December.....	19 7-16

Total sales of this description for the week
were 152,400 bales.

Immediate delivery sales have been 13,332
bales, including 4,095 for export, 3,675 for con-
sumption, 125 for speculation and 977 in
transit.

The receipts for the week ending 31st, at all
the ports have been 13,117 bales, against 12,083
last week, making the total receipts since
Sept. 1, 1871, 2,653,235 bales, against 3,792,209
for the same period of 1870-71, showing a de-
crease this year of 1,139,034 bales.

The details of receipts are as follows:

Received this week at.....	1871.	1871.
New Orleans.....	2,517	13,756
Mobile.....	766	2,585
Charleston.....	1,874	2,279
Savannah.....	2,429	2,584
Texas.....	371	5,641
Tennessee.....	3,725	3,918
Florida.....	244	119
North Carolina.....	119	3-9
Virginia.....	1,082	5,865

Total receipts.....13,117

Decrease this year.....23,285

The exports have reached a total of 22,607
bales, of which 17,664 were to Great Britain,
3,633 to France, and 2,600 to the rest of the
Continent.

The stocks are now reported to be 192,516
bales.

The following table shows the quantity of
cotton in sight at this date of each of the two
past seasons, as made up by cable telegraph
reports to the 31st ult:

Stock in.....	1872.	1871.
Liverpool.....	874,000	967,000
London.....	233,000	83,700
Glasgow.....	600	601
Havre.....	216,000	22,400
Marseilles.....	18,000	14,319
Bremen.....	24,000	62,925
Rest of Continent.....	86,000	56,000
Afloat for Gt. Britain (Ameri- can).....	144,000	188,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazilian).....	24,000	41,000
Afloat for Bremen (European).....	5,000	33,417
Total afloat for Europe.....	33,000	336,065
Stock in U. S. ports.....	192,516	247,139
Stock in inland towns.....	25,759	24,889

Total.....2,250,575 2,098,335

These figures indicate an increase in the
cotton in sight of 32,240 bales, compared with
the same date of 1871.

The recent rainy weather has been favor-
able, and the stand is propitious in the ex-
treme. The sales for future delivery have
exceeded the supplies of late which has had
the tendency to stimulate the home markets,
which with the continued maintenance of
good prices in Liverpool have induced more
activity at full rates for immediate deliv-
eries. Our market with meagre receipts, is but
little better than nominal at the following
advanced quotations:

Middling.....	62 1/2
Low middling.....	62 1/2
Good ordinary.....	62 1/2
Ordinary.....	62 1/2

PROVISIONS.

The market is quiet, yet during the week
the order demand for bacon for the South
has aggregated a large amount, and stocks
are reduced.

The following is the range of quotations in
round lots:

Meat.....	\$12 00 @ 12 50
Prime.....	6
Rump.....	6

Shoulders, packed.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Rib sides.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Clear rib sides.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Breakfast, canvassed.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Plain.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Canvassed.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Sugar-cured.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Magnolia.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Kentucky.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Pecan.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Golden ham.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Sugar-cured, canvassed.....	11 1/2 @ 12

Dried.....	15 @ 16
Tongues, 3 doz.....	7 00 @ 7 50

Clear rib sides, packed.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Clear.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Shoulders.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Therpe, prime.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Head and gut.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Kegs, refined.....	10 @ 10 1/2

GROCERIES.

The market is quiet and generally inactive,
importers awaiting the removal of the duty,
July 1st, before withdrawing coffee and tea
from bond. We quote:

Fair to fully fair N. O., per lb.....	@ 10 1/2
Prime.....	@ 10 1/2
Choice.....	@ 11

Island, raw.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Hard S. B. hard.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Demarara, raw.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Cuba, raw.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Porto Rico, raw.....	12 @ 12 1/2

S. S. & Sons.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Extra C.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Yellow.....	11 @ 12
Soft refined.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Molasses sugars.....	9 @ 10

Rio, common.....	23 @ 23 1/2
" fair.....	24 @ 24 1/2
" good.....	24 @ 24 1/2
" prime.....	24 @ 24 1/2
" choice.....	24 @ 24 1/2

Laguira.....	25 @ 25
Jaya, Govt.....	25 @ 25
" imitation.....	27 @ 27
Ceylon.....	27 @ 27

Plantation, fair.....	52 @ 53
Plantation, prime to choice.....	50 @ 55
Eastern syrup.....	45 @ 50
do kegs.....	75 @ 1 00
Sorghum.....	45 @ 45

Carolina, new.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Carolina, old.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Rangoon.....	8 @ 8 1/2

Furs and Peltries.

The trade is steady, with a good demand
and fair supplies, and dealers quote as follows
on arrival:

Prime Raccoon, each.....	40 @ 50
Prime Mink.....	20 @ 30
Prime Gray Fox.....	30 @ 40
Prime Opossum.....	10 @ 15
Prime Otter.....	4 00 @ 5 00
Prime Beaver.....	1 00 @ 1 50
Prime Deer, W. B. Ky. and Tenn.....	25 @ 30

Carolina, new.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Carolina, old.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Rangoon.....	8 @ 8 1/2

RICE.

The trade is steady, with a good demand
and fair supplies, and dealers quote as follows
on arrival:

Prime Raccoon, each.....	40 @ 50
Prime Mink.....	20 @ 30
Prime Gray Fox.....	30 @ 40
Prime Opossum.....	10 @ 15
Prime Otter.....	4 00 @ 5 00
Prime Beaver.....	1 00 @ 1 50
Prime Deer, W. B. Ky. and Tenn.....	25 @ 30

Carolina, new.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Carolina, old.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Rangoon.....	8 @ 8 1/2

Furs and Peltries.

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Prime Deer, W. B. Ky. and Tenn.....	25 @ 30

Carolina, new.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Carolina, old.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Rangoon.....	8 @ 8 1/2

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 5—P. M.
Cotton—Active and higher; middling up-
lands, 27 1/2c. Sales 2,000 bales.

Wheat—Dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1 72; am-
ber Western, \$2 03, white, \$2 10.

Flour—Heavy; Western and State super-
fine, \$5 75 @ 5 25; good to choice, \$7 40 @ 8 50.

Whisky—Firm at 91c.

Corn—Moderate demand and higher; West-
ern mixed, 68 @ 69c for new.

Oats—Dull at 52 @ 53c; Ohio, 54 @ 55 1/2c.

Hops—Firm at 15 @ 16c.

Wool—Quiet; unwashed, 48c; Ohio, 78 @ 80c;
pulled, 70c.

Butter—Heavy; Western, 13 @ 12c.

Coffee—Firm; Rio, 15 @ 15 1/2c.

Sugar—Firm; fair to good refining, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2c.

Cuba, 8 @ 9c.

Rice—Quiet at 8 1/2 @ 9c.

Pork—Quiet; new mess, \$13 25.

Lard—Firm; steam, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2c; kettle ren-
dered, 9c.

Pig-iron—Dull; Scotch, \$48 @ 57; American
firm at \$48 @ 52.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 5—P. M.
Wheat—Market Firm; No. 2 spring, \$1 45 @
1 49 1/2; rejected, \$1 12.

Corn—Advanced; No. 2 mixed, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4c;
rejected, 42c.

Oats—Excited and higher; No. 2, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4c;
rejected, 38c.

Barley—Dull; No. 2 fall, 55 @ 58c.

Rye—Dull; No. 2, 70 @ 72c; rejected, 68 @ 60c.

Pork—Inactive and declining; mess, \$12 15 @
12 20.

Lard—Advanced; 8 1/2c, cash.

Whisky—Dull at 85 @ 86c.

Hogs—Dull at \$3 75 @ 4 00; receipts, 12,000.

LONDON.

London, June 5—4:30 P. M.
Consols—1/4 for money; 92 1/2 @ 92 3/4 for ac-
count.

United States Bonds—1862s, 90 1/2; old '65s,
91 1/2; old '76s, 93 1/2; 10-40s, 89 1/2.

PARIS.

Paris, June 5—P. M.
Bourse—Rentes, 55 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 5—P. M.
Cotton—Market strong; middling uplands,
11 1/4 @ 11 1/2; do Orleans, 11 1/4 @ 11 1/2; sales of 20,000
bales, of which 6,000 were for speculation and
export.

Wheat—Lower; Red winter, 12s 3d; Califor-
nia, 11s 11d @ 12s 4d.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 27s 6d.

Flour—27s 6d @ 28s.

Cheese—6s.

Pork—5s.

Lard—40s 6d.

Cumberland middles, 29s; short rib, 33s 6d.

Seed—Clover, 56s 5d.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, June 5—P. M.
Cotton—Active and stronger; sales of 1,700
bales; good ordinary, 22 1/2c; low middling,
24c; middling, 25c; receipts, 75 bales; ex-
ports, none; stock, 41,300 bales.

Corn—Easier; mixed, 70c; white, 75c.

Oats—Lower at 53 @ 55c.

Hay—Scarce; prime, \$32; choice, \$35 @ 36.

Pork—Lower

News for the Farmer.

The Quantity of Pork to a Bushel of Corn.

It is very easy to see the difficulties of arriving at a perfectly satisfactory answer to this question. Still, the experience of others is worth something and may safely be taken as some general guide.

One farmer, who made an effort to satisfy himself on the question as to the quantity of Indian-meal it required to make a pound of pork, weighed off two hogs a year and a half old, and three pigs six months old, on the 1st of September, then measured off a corn accurately, and had it ground. Every night he wet in boiling water meal enough for the next day's use, to reach a consistency that it would run readily. The hogs had no slops from the house and nothing but the meal and water. On the 1st of December they were killed, and five cents a pound was deducted for what they weighed on the 1st of September, when the trial began, and he found that, allowing six cents a pound for the pork which they actually laid on in the trial, they had paid 93 cents per bushel for the corn, which gave him just about 16 2/3 lbs. of pork to the bushel. Another farmer weighed a thrifty pig, five months old, 150 pounds, and then fed 56 pounds of corn meal mixed with hot water thin enough for mush. This bushel of meal was consumed by the pig in about six and a half days and the gain was just eighteen pounds. Another farmer put up a Suffolk sow to fatten. Her weight was 235 pounds. From October 4th, her weight being at that date 295 pounds, to November 17th, he fed her ten bushels, or 560 pounds of marketable corn, and killed her at the latter date. Her live weight before she was killed was 413 pounds, or an increase from the ten bushels of corn of 118 pounds of pork, being a slight fraction over 4 1/2 pounds of corn to one pound of pork, or a fraction less than 12 pounds of pork from a bushel of corn, an increase per day a little less than 2 3/4 pounds. The price of corn at that time in his neighborhood was 70 cents a bushel, so that the pork cost him over 7 cents a pound and he just barely got out of it whole, after allowing for shrinkage.

We could multiply such experiments to an indefinite extent, but the results will not differ materially from the above, where the conditions are similar. Probably, taking all the accurate trials together, the general average would be about 10 1/2 pounds of pork to a bushel of corn of 55 pounds, and from this it is fair to deduct about one-fifth to get at the net weight, leaving say about 8 2/3 or 8 3/4 pounds of pork as the average net result of the judicious feeding of a bushel of corn, or one pound of pork from 6 2/3 pounds of corn uncooked. The lowest amount of cooked cornmeal is stated at 34 1/2 pounds to a pound of pork.

Now taking all these experiments, and we could easily show the relation which the price of corn bears to that of pork, by showing the price of pork per pound, at different prices per bushel for corn. If corn were 12 1/2 cents per bushel, pork would cost a cent and a half per pound, and in that proportion throughout, or giving it in decimals, we have:

Price of Corn per Bushel	Price of Pork per Pound
12 1/2	1.50
15	1.875
17 1/2	2.25
20	2.625
22 1/2	3.00
25	3.375
27 1/2	3.75
30	4.125
32 1/2	4.50
35	4.875
37 1/2	5.25
40	5.625
42 1/2	6.00
45	6.375
47 1/2	6.75
50	7.125
52 1/2	7.50
55	7.875
57 1/2	8.25
60	8.625
62 1/2	9.00
65	9.375
67 1/2	9.75
70	10.125

With corn at 50 cents per bushel, pork will cost 5 95-100 cents per pound. If corn costs seventy cents per bushel, the pork will cost 8 35-100 cents a pound to produce, and so on. But there are many who cannot raise corn at fifty cents a bushel and many who cannot raise it for 70 cents. If the corn costs more the pork will cost more. If corn is selling at 50 cents a bushel and pork will bring but 5 cents a pound, you had better sell the corn than feed it out in large quantities.

By reversing the table, you have, of course, the value of corn per bushel at different prices per pound for pork, the corn to be used in feeding for the production of pork; and to find what the price of pork should be per pound, taking the price of corn as the basis of calculation, you divide the price of a bushel of corn by 8.40, the number of pounds of pork produced by a bushel of corn, as we have seen, and the quotient will be the answer. If, for example, corn is 70 cents, divide it by 8.40, and you have 8.33 cents. And so to find what the price of corn should be when pork is selling at a certain price per pound, you multiply the price of a pound of pork by 8.40 and the product will be the answer. Suppose pork is selling at 10 cents a pound, what should be the price of corn used to feed out in its production? you multiply the 10 cents by 8.40, the average number of pounds of pork, made by a bushel of corn, and you have 84 cents the corresponding price of corn.

Now these figures, as we have already shown, may not be absolutely correct, but they may furnish some guide for calculation.

Salting, Packing and Selling Butter.

Blanchard's Butter Manual recommends one ounce of salt to a pound of butter, as sufficient for keeping; but the better paying class of customers, who are a little more fastidious about the quality, prefer about one-half as much, and this is found sufficient if the case-line has been properly removed.

Butter-makers in the vicinity of large towns should seek out regular customers for their product, in which case it may be put up in balls, or any other form adapted to the demand. "Philadelphia prints," which have acquired a world-wide reputation, are pound balls, with a small figure upon the top. They are usually enclosed in a white linen napkin, and packed in a clear, zinc-lined chest, with apartment at each end for ice, to keep it hard while being transported to market.

For the great mass of butter-makers, the wooden tub, holding from 50 to 100 pounds must ever be the most economical form of package. In the vicinity of New York city, heavy return pails, of the best white oak with thick covers having the owner's name branded upon them, are used and reused year after year. In some parts of the West miserably poor oaken tubs are employed, which affect the butter very injuriously. In other localities ashen tubs are favorites, while in Northern Vermont the most approved tubs are the spruce. Spruce is, unquestionably, the least liable of all timber to affect the flavor injuriously, while it is generally believed that for long keeping and much exposure good white oak is preferable.

Stone and earthen jars and crocks are sometimes used, but we do not recommend them. Much depends in the purity of the salt—it must be perfectly white, completely dissolved in water to a clear liquid. The office of salt is, 1st, to remove the buttermilk from the pores of the butter; and 2d, to render harmless what cannot be removed.

Care of Horses.

The London Horse-Book says: All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work; because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone, because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard his food should chiefly be oats; if not worked hard its food should chiefly be hay; because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger, because the food is not then thrown out, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste, and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

To Make a Sheep own a Lamb.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, writes: Sometimes it is desirable to make one sheep own the lamb of another, but often it is a difficult task. An experiment that we tried a few days since proved a perfect success and was easily conducted; and for the benefit of those who may be similarly situated we communicate it to your columns. One of our sheep lost her lamb. In a few days a yearling dropped a lamb which she did not own and in fact had no milk for it. We took the lamb immediately after it was dropped and sprinkled it with fine salt and placed it with the sheep that had lost her lamb. As soon as she tasted the salt she commenced licking the lamb, and in a short time was as fond of it as she was of her own. She is now taking the greatest care of her adopted charge.

How to Kill Chinch Bugs.

Editors Rural World: As the air is literally full of chinch bugs, I propose to give my plan for the destruction of the most of them, providing the farmers will all help. Now is the time to commence operations, by the edges of wheat, and other small grain, where it joins corn; and if your neighbor across the lane has wheat adjoining the lane or fence, drill your corn rows along your fence and tell him to do likewise. The sooner these rows are planted the better, as the bugs will gather to them better and stay on the forced rows longer than they will the later corn.

This done we have the trap set. I suppose every farmer knows that as soon as they have killed the wheat, or the grain is harvested, the bugs will gather on the corn. Then let every one be his own judge when to kill—but kill he must. My plan is to "mud" them to death, if it rains in time before they leave the traps. This I do by running a plow quite shallow, cutting off the corn roots just below the lowest bugs; then follow with a harrow and brush back and forth until you are satisfied they have more than they can pack. If there is no rain, straw and fire is the next best plan; drive along on the stubble, if the wind is right; fork off the straw and burn as you proceed; don't be afraid of destroying your corn, for the bugs will destroy ten times as much if let alone, and then (what we call) the second crop will make the whole field light and chaffy.

There is no work done on the farm that pays better than killing chinch bugs. If any one has a better plan please give it in the Rural, and then let all papers copy, and all that take papers tell those that don't read them how to kill chinch bugs.

CHAPEL HILL. A. F. C.

Applying Manure.

A correspondent of the Rural Home, writes: If the farmer has manure made, or kept through the summer, it will become fermented; it cannot be avoided in the warm season. Such manure is best applied on the surface, and worked in with the harrow; and if applied to winter wheat, there is perhaps no better mode, as it has the mechanical effect of keeping the surface loose to resist the frosts of winter, as well as the stimulating effect of producing an earthy growth of the crop. But in the use of green manures in spring for summer crops, experience has convinced me that to plow under, and allow fermentation to take place in the soil, where all the volatile gases can be absorbed and taken up by growing crop, is most economical and best. We are often deceived in the effects of manure by the amount used. In applying common barnyard manure in an unfermented state, we get but about one-third the amount of manure in the same bulk that we have when used in a decayed condition.

Figs in the Open Air.

We doubt as to the hardness of every variety of fig in this climate, but nevertheless here is a hint may be useful for an experiment, and we may have Kentucky figs, who knows? Coleman, of the Rural World, of St. Louis, says: "We have raised the fruit in the open air, but from a slight inadvertency had the wood always injured if not destroyed in the winter, by using straw, rags and barrels to cover them. General Worthington, of Ohio, who has raised figs there for thirty years; after many fruitless trials finds that simply laying down the limbs on the ground and covering with six inches of soil is the best protection. They are obtained as one-year old plants or as cuttings, as they strike easily. The common yellow or small purple are the best varieties. The plants begin to bear at two years, and these two varieties will produce fruit from July to October. With this protection during winter, any soil that will grow good tomatoes will produce figs. They are delicious eaten fresh from the tree or with cream and sugar. The plants are set ten to twelve feet apart. It is much regretted that more attention is not paid to the culture of this fruit."

Georgia Corn in Egypt.

Gen. Charles P. Stone, formerly of the United States army, now attached to the Egyptian War Office at Cairo, reports a very satisfactory cultivation of Georgia corn, the seed of which was received from the United States Department of Agriculture. It was not planted till the 20th of August last, thus losing eight days of the hot summer weather. It came up in four days, and, being well irrigated with Nile water, grew rapidly, reaching the height of eight feet, throwing out three or four shoots from each stock. The ears were gathered at Christmas, full and ripe, but not as long as he expected to see them. The hills were shaded by orange trees, and hence the experiment did not succeed as well as it might have done.

GRAND HORSE AND FLORAL

Exhibition BY THE LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY ASSOCIATION,

On their grounds, near Louisville, Ky., commencing on

Thursday, June 6th, 1872,

And continuing three days.

The Directory will spare neither pains nor expense in putting the grounds and buildings in perfect order for the exhibition.

The entire Floral Hall, up and down stairs, will be appropriated for the display of flowers and floral designs, thereby giving all exhibitors ample room for display.

Premium lists will be ready for distribution on the 14th of April, and may be obtained by addressing

I. L. HYATT, President, Or W. H. MERIWETHER, Secretary.

C. G. BLOCK, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN FRUITS, Nuts and Fancy Groceries,

FOURTH STREET, bet. MAIN & MARKET

I have opened my NEW STORE, as above with an excellent assortment of goods, consisting in part of direct importations of

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS, DATES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PICKLES.

And a full assortment of best brands Canned Goods of every description, all new, and selected with great care, purchased at the lowest cash prices and offered with a certainty of giving entire satisfaction as to quality and price. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits."

JOHN A. CARTER, JOHN T. FISHER, JAMES G. CARTER.

CARTER, FISHER & CO., Successors to

GARVIN, BELL & CO. AND CARTER & BROTHER.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY

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Prompt attention given to orders. Head-quarters for House Goods and all Southern and Western manufactured goods. Specialties in Dress and Fancy Goods and Notions.

262 MAIN STREET, South Side, below Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HENRY WEINHOFF, UPHOLSTERER,

No. 60 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Warehouse and Factory No. 29 East Main St., three door from Galt House.

CHARLES MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BEST PITTSBURGH COAL,

And All Other Kinds,

Office, 133 Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th, north side.

ap13-1f

G. SPRATT. CHAS. A. BRIDGES

"PICKETT" TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

SPRATT & CO., PROPRIETORS,

Corner Eighth and Main streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 18-ly

J. S. PHELPS & CO., JOHN C. DUBRETT, JOHN L. HEDGECOCK.

PLANTERS' TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Eleventh and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan 20-6m

GLOVER, WHITE & CO.,

BOONE Tobacco Warehouse,

Main St., bet. Ninth and Tenth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

All Tobaccos received by us will be insured against loss or damage by fire for sixty days after arrival, free of cost to owner. Auction sales daily. Returns promptly made.

PAGE & CO., PROPRIETORS

FARMERS' Tobacco Warehouse,

Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 20-ly

F. S. J. RONALD, R. W. RONALD, W. A. RONALD, JR.

RONALD, BROTHER & CO., NINTH-STREET

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

Corner Main and Ninth streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 18-ly

Fresh and Genuine

Garden & Vegetable SEEDS,

FLOWER SEEDS, &c., Imported directly from England, Germany and the Eastern States, regardless of cost, having only Best Quality in view, by

NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Seed Store No. 175 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets. Our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue is sent free to all who apply.

FLORAL PARK, LOUISVILLE.

We make a specialty of Greenhouse Bedding Plants and Bulbs, BOUQUETS, Floral Designs and Plants

For Wedding Parties, Funerals, &c. Corner Sixth street and Ormsby avenue. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention. All plants warranted true to name and sent by express C. O. D. Send for Catalogue.

Conservatory 4th st., near Walnut.

"FLORAL PARK ASSOCIATION," ap20-3m J. SERRE & CO., Proprietors.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS, OLD WHISKIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters.

Fourth and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 6-1f

A. McBRIDE, HARDWARE,

Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Housekeepers' and Railroad Hardware of every description. Agents for American File Company and Morse Twist Drills.

75 Third street, bet. Main and Market, LOUISVILLE, KY. Feb 3-1y

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, BATTING, &c.

Nos. 70 and 72 West Side of Sixth St., mh20-1y LOUISVILLE, KY.

INVESTMENT.

THE Traders' Bank and Warehouse Company offer for sale the following bonds, to-wit:

Sixty (60) one thousand dollar bonds, Caseyville district, Union county, Ky., bearing eight per cent. Principal and interest payable at Bank of America, New York. Fifteen (15) one thousand dollar bonds, Lindleville district, Union county, Ky., bearing eight per cent. Principal and interest payable at Bank of America, New York.

As the localities issuing these bonds are almost entirely free from debt, and will be greatly benefited by the building of the Madisonville and Shawneetown railroad, in aid of which they were issued, we regard the security good and the investment desirable.

We also invite bids on \$125,000 7 per cent. bonds of the city of Evansville. Total authorized debt, \$1,500,000; population, 25,000; taxable property, \$15,500,000.

Feb 2-1f J. C. JOHNSTON, President.

J. M. HOPKINS, R. H. HIGGINS, HOPKINS & HIGGINS,

Distillers and Dealers in

KENTUCKY BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington streets, Two doors from the Galt House, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 12-1y

1871. ALL AND WINTER TRADE. 1871.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO.

No. 238 MAIN Street, bet. SEVENTH and EIGHTH, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE Fall and Winter of 1871.

Which will be offered LOW TO THE TRADE.

Special inducements offered to cash buyers. Agents for the sale of the New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Sheetings, &c. oc28-1f

SALT. SALT. ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE, General Agent

Ohio River and Kanawha SALT COMPANIES.

And sole Agent in this City for the Ohio River, West Virginia and Kanawha Salt

OF ALL GRADES: NO. 29, THIRD STREET, Between Main and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Ohio River Salt Company is composed of the following companies:

Dabney Salt Co. Sugar Run Salt Co. Excelsior do Pomeroy do

Millsville do Leaning do Union do West Columbia do

Star do Hartford City do Star do Coal Ridge do

Jackson do Bedford do Clinton do Syracuse do

Sutton do Burnap do Hope do German do

New Castle do Valley City do Windsor do

The Kanawha Salt Co. is composed of the following Furnaces:

Pioneer Furnace, Logan Furnace, Washington do Snow Hill do

Crittenden do Lorena do Dan'l Boone do Kenion do

Burning Spring Furnace. I can furnish any of the above brands that may be desired.

Oct 19-1f ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE.

Rhorer & Speed, 119 West Main St., Louisville, Ky., CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER.

HAIR, FIRE-BRICK, &c. Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders at lowest price and fastest of Freight. Special attention to Coopers to Shipment. 4-23-7.

An Immense Undertaking.

The Scientific American in calling attention to the statement of an Italian expert that the recent visit of the Italian fleet to the Southern part of the empire had particular reference to the projected junction of the Caspian Sea with the Black Sea, says:

The entire length of the canal would be six hundred and thirty Russian versts, about four hundred miles, though the mountain chain to be pierced only measures eight versts, or about five miles. It is calculated that thirty-two thousand laborers will have to be employed for fully six years in order to complete the undertaking. Quite apart from the direct commercial advantages which would result from the completion of this canal, it would serve to replenish the Caspian Sea with water, a highly important consideration. During the last decade, and even longer, a remarkable reduction of water was noticed, so much so that the final extinction, that is, extinction of the sea was apprehended. The result would not only be malarious in the extreme, but also destructive of a great source of wealth, namely, the sturgeon, sterlet, and seal fisheries (chiefly at Astrakhan,) by which eight hundred thousand pounds of caviar alone are annually obtained. An insurance of water supply to those persons would, therefore, give renewed stimulus to their local enterprise, though the same may not be nearly as important as the effect on commerce at large.

California Tea and Silk Culture.

San Francisco is to become the centre of a tea-growing country, and we shall have our tea for little or nothing. An enterprising Japanese brought over on a recently arrived steamer an enormous quantity of tea plants which are to be planted as an experiment in California. Sixteen thousand of the tea plants are from the southern part of the island of Nippon, where the finest of Japanese tea is produced. The coast valleys of Northern California are considered best suited to the culture of tea. The same Japanese who has brought over the tea plants, imported five hundred thousand cards of silk worms' eggs, some time since, the majority of which were placed in California. He has now brought over a second installment, and native Japanese are to teach the young "cocoon" how to shoot in the most approved style.

A balloon capable of a certain degree of guidance through the agency of a rudder and screw worked by four men, has been constructed at Paris by M. Dupuy de Lome.

FREIGHTS EAST.

The following are the rates of freight from Louisville to the various points mentioned, including drayage from store:

ALL RAIL RATES FROM LOUISVILLE.			
	Fourth-class.	Fifth-class.	Coal and Lignite.
To Boston.....	60	70	25
To Providence.....	55	65	25
To New York.....	55	65	25
To Philadelphia.....	55	65	25
To Baltimore.....	45	50	25
To Pittsburgh.....	45	50	25
To Buffalo.....	40	45	25
To Cleveland.....	30	35	25
To Toledo.....	30	35	25

RIVER FREIGHTS TO NEW ORLEANS AND WAT LANDING.

Way. N. Orleans.			
Heavy freights, such as bag-			
con and tobacco, \$100 lbs. \$3			
Pork, per bbl.....	1.25		
Wheat, per bbl.....	2.00		
Hay, per ton.....	1.00		
Flour, per bbl.....	1.00		
Mules, per head.....	8.00		
Horses, per head.....	10.00		
Cattle, per head.....	10.00		
Sheep, per head.....	7.50		

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

Rates of freight from Louisville to			
	Fourth-class.	Fifth-class.	Coal and Lignite.
Nashville, Tenn.....	50	60	25
Clarksville, Tenn.....	45	55	25
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	45	55	25
Atlanta, Ga.....	45	55	25
Savannah, Ga.....	45	55	25
Macon, Ga.....	45	55	25
Albany, Ga.....	45	55	25
West Point, Ga.....	45	55	25
Columbus, Ga.....	45	55	25
Montgomery, Ala.....	45	55	25
Birmingham, Ala.....	45	55	25
Mobile, Ala.....	45	55	25
Meridian, Miss.....	45	55	25
New Orleans.....	45	55	25

Railroad connections are now established to Little Rock, Duvall's Bluff and Jacksonport, and other points on the White and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The freight tariff to the points designated is as follows:

Rates of freight from Louisville to			
	Fourth-class.	Fifth-class.	Coal and Lignite.
Little Rock.....	34	44	25
Duvall's Bluff.....	32	42	25
Jacksonport.....	32	42	25

Sixteen Years of Success.

In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, warts, eczema, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

\$1000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption.

The Science of Health, A New Independent Health Monthly

DEVOTED to the preservation and restoration of Health on Hygienic principles. Health is the great want of the age. It is the first need of the individual, the nation and the race. Health is long life; disease is premature death. Health develops body, mind and soul; disease dwarfs and paralyzes all. To educate the people in the science of life, which includes all that relates to preserving health and to the art of treating disease without medicine, is the object and purpose of this new health journal.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH will aim to disseminate throughout the world a knowledge of hygienic principles. It will not be the organ of any person, business or institution, but an earnest teacher of the laws of life and health.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH will be the exponent of all known means by which health, strength, happiness and long life may be obtained, by using and regulating those agencies vitally related to health and the treatment of disease, including air, light, temperature, bathing, diet, clothing, exercise, rest, sleep, and all normal agents and hygienic materials.

TERMS.—Published monthly at \$2.00 a year in advance; single numbers, 50 cents. Clubs of ten at \$15.00 each, and an extra copy to the agent. We are offering the most liberal list of premiums. Local agents wanted everywhere and cash commissions given. Address all letters to SAMUEL B. WELLS, Jr., Publisher, 339 Broadway, N. Y.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers,

70 & 72 Sixth Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Are just in receipt of the following

DRY GOODS

100 pieces assorted Grenadines, 100 do assorted Union Lawns, 50 do white Linen suitings, 100 do Bon Jour Delaines, 100 do assorted summer Assumers, 100 do Lowes and Percales, 200 do plain French Jaconets, 1000 do assorted Gingham, 500 do assorted "Assort" Rob Boys.

BARGAINS TO PRINTERS

FOR SALE—950 pounds of Brevier type, of which this is a sample. Will divide the font, if desired. Price 40c per pound.

FOR SALE—350 pounds Minion type. This is a specimen. Price 40 cents per pound.

FOR SALE—650 pounds Nonpareil type, of which this is a sample. The font will be divided, if desired. Price 50c per pound.

FOR SALE—350 pounds Agate type, of which this is a specimen. Price 40c per pound.

All this Type is from the Franklin Type Foundry, Cincinnati, O., and is of the same series.

FOR SALE—168 pairs cases (single, double and treble), good as new, at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

FOR SALE—215 fonts Job type in prime order, many fonts having been used but little. Will be sold at a bargain, by single font or otherwise, as may be desired.

FOR SALE—54 single and double galleys (brass and wooden), cabinets, stands (single and double), imposing stones, racks, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers, and all at very low figures.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLISHERS and printers to replenish their offices at a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent. All inquiries should be addressed to

J. H. TURNER, Trustee,
95 Green street, Louisville, Ky.
Orders sent by express C. O. D.

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For Sale!

Bound Volumes of the Louisville

DAILY UNION PRESS

Complete. Also, three Volumes of the

Daily Courier,

ALL

BOUND

AND IN

GOOD PRESERVATION!

THE Volume of the Union Press extends from its rise to its fall, embracing that important epoch of Mr. Lincoln's administration (and assassination), bearing date of September, 1864, to December, 1865. The acts and edicts recorded in this volume are worth preserving for future reference. The three volumes of the Daily Courier are: Vol. XXXIII, from Dec. 4, 1865, to June 4, 1866; Vol. XXXIV, from June 5, 1866, to Dec. 7, 1866; Vol. XXXV, from Dec. 7, 1866, to July 5, 1867. Address C. H. C. my25-rf

Care Gazette Office.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

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To clubs of 3 and under 5, 90 cents for each copy.
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Good for Farmers, Gardeners, Nurserymen, Physicians, Ministers, Students, Teachers, Clerks, Conductors, Postmasters, Merchants, Mechanics, Lawyers, Ladies, Children.

PORCH & COOKE,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c.,

187 MAIN STREET,

North Side, between Fifth and Sixth.

WE are now in receipt of our new spring stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c., to which we call the attention of close buyers visiting this market.

STAPLE GOODS.

Full lines of new style Prints, Brown Sheetings, Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Plain Osnaburgs, Brown Drill, Apron Checks, Sea Island Muslins, &c.

MEN'S WEAR.

Full lines Kentucky Jeans, Eastern Jeans, Cottonades, Linen Coatings, Tweeds, Fancy Cassimeres, &c.

DRESS GOODS.

Full lines of all the novelties of the season—Japanese Silks, Japanese Poplins, Frou Frou, Grenadines, Lawns, Organdies, Percales, Fiques, Barges, Alpaca, Gingham, &c.

NOTIONS.

We have the most complete stock in the market. Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

my10-rf

PORCH & COOKE.

Louisville Wholesale Prices Current.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash rates; small orders at the retail advance.]

ALE AND BEER.

Ale, as to brand..... 12 00
Beck's, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Pilsener, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Lager, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Porter, 100 lbs..... 12 00

BAGGING AND ROPE.

(See Special Report.)

BROOMS.

Shaker, 3 dozen..... 2 00
Common, 3 dozen..... 2 00
Cotton, 3 dozen..... 2 00
Brook, 3 dozen..... 2 00

BARK.

Chestnut Oak, 100 lbs..... 12 00

BACON.

(See Provision Report.)

BAGS.

Genney in bales..... 10 00
Grain, 2 bushels..... 10 00
2 1/2 "..... 10 00
Burlap, 4 bushels..... 10 00
do 2 do..... 10 00
Seamless..... 10 00

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(See Special Report.)

COOPERAGE.

Iron hoop Bourbon barrels..... 12 00
Hoghead barrels, iron-hooped..... 12 00
Woodhoop (16 hoop) Highwine blbls..... 12 00
Oil barrels..... 12 00
Fork barrels, dressed, 100..... 12 00
Lard tierces..... 12 00
Ham tierces..... 12 00
Bacon hhd..... 12 00
Queensware tierces..... 12 00
Flour barrels..... 12 00
Half Whisky barrels, iron hoop..... 12 00
Ten gallon Whisky kegs..... 12 00
Five gallon Whisky kegs..... 12 00

COOPERSTUFFS.

Barrel poles, 1000..... 12 00
Hoghead poles, 1000..... 12 00
Barrel staves, rough, 1000..... 12 00
Barrel staves, dressed, 1000..... 12 00
Hoghead staves, rough, 1000..... 12 00

CANDLES AND SOAP.

Star candles, full weight, 100..... 12 00
Common Tallow Candles..... 12 00
German Soap, No. 1, at..... 12 00
De Santis, No. 2, at..... 12 00
Colgate Family at..... 12 00

COTTON.

(See Special Report.)

COTTON YARNS.

No. 50, per dozen, at..... 12 00
No. 60, "..... 12 00
No. 70, "..... 12 00

COFFEE.

(See Groceries, Special Report.)

CHOCOLATE.

Vanilla..... 12 00
Double do..... 12 00
Triple do..... 12 00
De Families..... 12 00
De Santis..... 12 00
Baker & Co., No. 1..... 12 00

COAL.

Pittsburg, retail..... 12 00
Pomeroy..... 12 00

CORNMEAL.

Bolton..... 12 00
Unbolted..... 12 00
Kiln dried, per bbl..... 12 00

CEMENT.

Hydraulic, per bbl..... 12 00
Plaster..... 12 00

CANDIES.

Assorted..... 12 00
French..... 12 00

CANNED GOODS.

Oysters, 12..... 12 00
Yams, 12..... 12 00
Lobster, 12..... 12 00
Tomatoes, 12..... 12 00
Green peas, 12..... 12 00
Salmon, 12..... 12 00
Peaches, 12..... 12 00
Strawberries, 12..... 12 00
Raspberries, 12..... 12 00
Blackberries, 12..... 12 00
Currants, 12..... 12 00
Whortleberries, 12..... 12 00
Gooseberries, 12..... 12 00
Plums, 12..... 12 00

GLASS.

Brandy Peaches..... 12 00
Brandy Cherries..... 12 00
Tomatoes, 12..... 12 00
Jellies, 12..... 12 00
Worcestershire Sauce, per a & p..... 12 00
Do, imported..... 12 00
Catsup, tomato..... 12 00
Pie fruit, assorted..... 12 00
Pickles American..... 12 00
Pickles English..... 12 00
Sparkling Catawba..... 12 00
Dry Catawba..... 12 00
Claret wine..... 12 00
English Ale and Porter, 3 doz..... 12 00
Cross & Blackwell's Mustard, 1 lb..... 12 00
Pepper, per doz..... 12 00
Green pepper, per doz..... 12 00
Tomato catsup, per doz..... 12 00
French Mustard, per doz..... 12 00
Do, De Luxe..... 12 00
Gherkins, plain, per doz, pts..... 12 00
Do, mixed..... 12 00
Pickles in blbls..... 12 00
half blbls..... 12 00

CORDAGE.

Hemp Rope, per lb..... 12 00
Hemp Rope, tarred..... 12 00
Hemp Sashcord..... 12 00
Hemp Packing yarn..... 12 00
Hemp Bed-cords, per doz..... 12 00
Hemp Clotheslines, No. 1..... 12 00
Manilla Rope, under 1/2 inch..... 12 00
do 1/2 inch and over..... 12 00
do Bed-cords, per doz..... 12 00
do Clotheslines, No. 2..... 12 00
do Cotton rope..... 12 00
do Sisal rope..... 12 00

DRY GOODS.

(See Special Report.)

DRUGS.

(See Special Report.)

FISH.

Half-bbls..... 12 00
Mackerel, No. 1..... 12 00
do No. 2..... 12 00
do (large)..... 12 00
do (family)..... 12 00
Mackerel kils, 15 lbs, No. 1..... 12 00
do do do No. 2..... 12 00
do do do No. 3, large..... 12 00
do do do No. 3, family..... 12 00
Whitefish, half-bbls, No. 1..... 12 00
do do do No. 2..... 12 00
do do do No. 3..... 12 00
Sardines, half-bbls..... 12 00
do quarters..... 12 00
Herring, per box..... 12 00

FLOUR.

(See Special Report.)

FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.

Figs, new, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Currants Zante, new..... 12 00
Prunes, large..... 12 00
Lemons, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Oranges, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Dates, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Citron..... 12 00
Texas pecans..... 12 00
Kentucky..... 12 00

OILS.

Lard, 1 gal..... 12 00
Cotton seed oil..... 12 00
Safflower oil..... 12 00
Tallow..... 12 00
Lard, 1 gal..... 12 00
Cotton seed oil..... 12 00
Safflower oil..... 12 00
Tallow..... 12 00

GROCERIES.

(See Special Report.)

GUNPOWDER.

Orange..... 12 00
Rapport's..... 12 00
Blasting..... 12 00

GRAIN.

(See Special Report.)

HEMP.

Hemp, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Dressed do..... 12 00

HAY.

On wharf..... 12 00
In store..... 12 00
Timothy, light pressed, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Timothy, loose do..... 12 00
Timothy, loose in wag..... 12 00

HIDES.

Dry Flint, at..... 12 00
Dry Salted..... 12 00
Green Salted..... 12 00
Sheep Pelts..... 12 00
Calf Skins, green..... 12 00

HOPS.

Eastern, new..... 12 00
do old..... 12 00

IRON.

Hanging rock, No. 1 foundry, 100 lbs..... 12 00
do No. 2..... 12 00
do No. 3..... 12 00
Western stone-coal, foundry..... 12 00
do mill..... 12 00
St. Louis stone-coal, foundry..... 12 00
do mill..... 12 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry..... 12 00
do mill..... 12 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry..... 12 00
do Red river..... 12 00
Bar, 1/2 inch, 100 lbs..... 12 00
Hoop, coopers..... 12 00
Sheet..... 12 00
Nailrod..... 12 00
Horse shoes, keg..... 12 00
Stale shoes, keg..... 12 00
Horsehoe nails..... 12 00
Castings..... 12 00
Pulleys..... 12 00

LIME.

Utica per bbl..... 12 00

LUMBER.

Rough, Dressed..... 12 00
Clear Boards, (2 inch) per M..... 12 00
2d rate "..... 12 00
3d rate "..... 12 00
Clear Boards, (1 1/2 inch)..... 12 00
2d rate "..... 12 00
3d rate "..... 12 00
Clear Boards (1 inch)..... 12 00
2d rate "..... 12 00
3d rate "..... 12 00
3d rate Pine Weatherboarding..... 12 00
Poplar Weatherboarding..... 12 00
Poplar Boards (1 1/2 & 2 inch)..... 12 00
Box boards or sheet common..... 12 00
Common or Fencing..... 12 00
Sheeting Boards..... 12 00
Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantlings..... 12 00
Poplar Shls, 18 feet and under..... 12 00
FLOORING..... 12 00
Clear, tongued and grooved..... 12 00
2d rate "..... 12 00
3d rate "..... 12 00
Common..... 12 00
Hemlock..... 12 00
Clear Yellow Pine.....